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German Democratic Republic

GDR FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR SCRAP METAL PROCUREMENT; SCRAP METAL SITUATION IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1951

the Five-Year Plan (1951-1955). figures scrap metal procurement plan of 1,000 tons. for gross production in

(in 1,000 tons)

Steel scrap plan 1951-1955: 1,600 (1951), 1,600 (1952), 1,800 (1953), 2,000 (1954), 2,200 (1955). The 1955 figure is 162 percent of the 1950 figure.

Scrap iron plan 1951-1955 (in 1,000 tons): 300, 300, 320, 375, 450. The 1955 figure is 190 percent of the 1950 figure.

Copper scrap plan 1951-1955 (in 1,000 tons): 26.8, 26.5, 24.0, 24.0, 24.0. The 1955 figure is 91 percent of the 1950 figure.

Lead scrap plan 1951-1955 (in 1,000 tons): 16.0, 12.0, 10.0, 10.0, 10.0. The 1955 figure is 85 percent of the 1950 figure.

procurement

Exclusive of scrap iron, the 1951 steel scrap ~~collection~~ plan of the VHZ Schrott calls for 1.5 million tons. The quota for 30 September 1951 was 1,155,500 tons; the actual delivery was 1,176,000 tons (102 percent fulfillment). For the last quarter of 1951 it is planned to collect 339,000 tons of steel scrap (including blue scrap - Blauschrott). However, the VHZ Schrott agreed to raise its goal to 421,000 tons because it realizes the existing supply difficulties facing the steel plants. But the VHZ Schrott cannot guarantee achievement of this self-assumed obligation.

VHZ Schrott does not know the scrap requirements of the metallurgical plants. Negotiations with the HV Metallurgy resulted in the allocation of the 421,000 tons of scrap: 316,200 tons to the metallurgical plants; 67,600 tons to the SAG's (Soviet Corporations); and 37,200 tons to various machine-building plants.

The conversations leading to the above allotments brought out that the HV Metallurgy needs an additional 75,000 tons for the last quarter of 1951 (25,000 tons each month), a quantity exceeding anything which could possibly be obtained even with the most determined efforts.

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PLANNED EXPANSION OF THE METALLURGICAL COMBINE EAST

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planned expansion of the Metallurgical Combine East in Fuerstenberg/Oder.

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Production bases required to reach the planned production capacity: The ~~annual~~ annual blast furnace capacity is 1,200,000 tons of pig iron for 1953; the annual coking plant capacity 300,000 tons for 1952, 750,000 for 1953, and 1,400,000 for 1954/1955; the annual cement capacity 720,000 tons for 1953.

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The blast furnace installation: Capacities of blast furnaces I - VI (500 tons per day for I - IV, 600 tons for V and VI)

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An output of 550,000 tons of crude steel and of 280,000 tons of rolled steel annually are used as a basis for blast furnace and coke oven gas requirements.

Construction of a power plant with 70 megawatts capacity is planned on the Metallurgical Combine East site. It is to be completed in stages. The first stage is to be completed by 1 January 1953 and is to have 25 megawatts capacity.

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The cement plant is to be completed in four stages, and is to reach an annual capacity of 720,000 tons by 1 August 1952. Slag requirements of the cement plant are given, and it is brought out that as long as the Fuerstenberg plant cannot cover its own tile requirements, tiles will be supplied from Ruedersdorf.

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German Democratic Republic

DATA ON "OBJECT 177" AND THE POWER NETWORK PLAN OF WISMUT AG

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"Object 177" was established on 14 June 1948, the power-control and maintenance station for all shafts belonging to the Wismut AG. The main administrative office of "Object 177" is in Schwarzenberg, and has both Soviet and German employees. Since 1949, "Object 177" has been divided into five districts: District 1 - Oberschlema; District 2 - Johannegeorgenstadt; District 3 - Annaberg; District 4 - Auerbach/Vogtland; and District 5 - Schwarzenberg. Authority is assigned by the Soviet "Object" Director to the individual district engineers (whose names are listed in the report). The German regulations for the district engineers are issued by Chief Engineer GRUND, who is also in charge of the measuring-instruments department, the machine shops, and the transformer-repair shops. The functions of "Object 177" are: (a) complete supervision and control of the stations, transformer substations, overhead lines, and cable braces; (b) immediate correction of power breakdowns, and, above all, preventive measures against flooding of shafts; (c) continuous regulation of the operating transformer stations and inspection of same; (d) installation of all circuits; (e) inspection and connection, in accordance with VDE/27/ specifications, of the high-tension stations, overhead lines, and cable braces erected by "Special Object 33"; (f) repair of all transformers up to 5,000 kilovolts by the Schwarzenberg transformer-repair shop.

The entire Wismut AG shaft installations have nine strategic centers. If these centers were damaged, all shafts would be flooded within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 hours.

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District 1 - Oberschlema	Engineer Ronneberger
District 2 - Johanngeorgenstadt	" Lisko
District 3 - Annaberg	" Kolbe
District 4 - Auerbach/Vgtl.	" Gruenn
District 5 - Schwarzenberg	" Fischer, Willi
Head Engineer - Grund.	